Guard Election.

Third Place.

Lieut.-Col. Moran Holds Fourth After a Long and Lively Struggle.

After a lively struggle Major Kipp, of the gallant Seventh Regiment, at last leads The Even-ino World's National Guard election and places 6, 223 votes between him and Capt. Wilson, who

Col. Ruppert is still third, while Lieut.-Col. Moran holds on to fourth place, leading Capt. Bloan by 2, 676 votes.

Bloan by 2,670 votes.

The sword which the successful candidate will receive is to be a most magnificent affair. In the first place, it is to be made upon an entirely new design, richly ornamented, and of the best material to be obtained.

The blade will be of the finest Damascus steel. The bands and ovard will be of brass of special design, burnished and hond-chased, or will also be the mountings upon the scubbard, which will be of steel and nickel-plated. The grip will be either of shark-skin or of embossed metal, silver-plated and burnished, the design depending on the rank of the officer receiving it.

The shape of the blade will also depend upon the rank of the tunner; if he is a time officer it will be straight, and if a staff officer it will be attaight, and if a staff officer it will be as above and curved in form.

will be straight, and if a stage of the stage of the same and curved in form.

A medallion mounting of burnished and hand-chased metal on the upper part of the scabbard tell be inscribed with the name of the winner, with his rank and regiment.

The sword will be manufactured by B. M. Whitlock, of 99 Fourth avenue, the well-known maker of military equipments, and this anmaker of mintary equipments, and this an-nonnement of itself guarantees the best of ma-terial and workinganable.

If you have not already done so cut out and gend the following blank, properly filled, to THE EVENTIC WOLLD.



THE EVENING WORLD POPULAR VOTE BNTHE OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARDOR NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

MY CHOICE IS-

RANK AND POST-

BIGNATURE OF VOTER-

RESIDENCE-

Conditions.

The Evening Work to sell present to the most popular officer of the National Guard of the States of New Jork and New Jersey a beautiful sword of unique and appropriate design.

The most popular officer to be determined by the ballois cast by readers of The Evening World.

Each reader may tote once only.

Full in the blank as prescribed and mall it to The Editor.

e Editor. ovs. Hill and Green, Commanders-in-Chief he National Guard of their respective States, excluded from the contest: all others, from lieutenant to general, note in the militia service, are There are at present 205 candidates. The n highest are:

Name of officer.

Major Kipp. 7th Reg., N. Y. 6, 223
Capt. Wilson, 2d Battery, N. Y. 2, 188
Col. Ruppert, Gov. Hill's Staff, N. Y. 6, 364
Lieut. Col. Moran, 69th Reg., N. Y. 2, 676
Capt. Sloan, "Old Guard," N. Y. 3, 276
Lieut. Pasco, 2d Battery, N. Y. 7, 730
Lieut. Colius, Co. F., 13th Reg., N. Y. 6, 171
Lieut. Crolius, Co. F., 13th Reg., N. Y. 6, 171 8. Capt. Clark.Co. D. 71st Reg., N. Y. 1,889 9. Lieut. Babcock. Gun Detach., 4th Reg., N. 7. 191 10. Adjt. Hoagland, "Old Guard." N. Y. 817

MILLIONS MADE IN FURS.

FORTUNES PILED UP BY MEMBERS OF THE ALASKA SEAL COMPANY.

When Mr. Seward obtained an option on Alaska for \$7,500,000, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, it was with great difficulty that Congress could be induced to appropriate the sum necessary for its purchase, the assertion being made that to give such an amount for barren islands and bleak ice fields would be the height of folly. The idea that anything of value could come

from those hyperborean regions was scouted as absurd, and it was only by great efforts that the bill for the purchase was carried through Congress.
To-day Senator Jones, of Nevada, could

pay for Alaska from the money that he has made in that Territory and have enough left to make him several times a millionaire while the profits of the seal company have many ies exceeded the cost of the entire country As yet but an infinitesimal portion of the ources of this great Territory have been veloped.

A narrow strip of territory along the coast has been partially settled, there are a few trading posts on the adjacent islands, and along the Yukon a small number of mining camps have been established. But fully four-fiths of the Territory is practically a terra i n

cognita.

When the enterprising character of the American people is considered, this neglect is strange. The Yukon is navigable for 1,000 worth, and may fairly be is strange. The Yukon is navigable for 1,000 miles above its meuth, and may fairly be classed as the second river of North America. Mt. St. Elias has never been ascended, although several attempts have been made, but from observations it is known that it is over 18,000 feet in height, being the loftiest peak north of Chimbers of north of Chimborazo.

The glaciers are in some instances over 200

miles in length, 60 miles wide and 1,000 feet high, reducing those of Greenland to insigmificant proportions in comparison. The seal and otter furnish millions of dollars' worth of skins annually, but the fisheries have scarcely

On the northwestern coast whales abound, and nearly all of the famous New Bedford and Nantucket whaling fleets have been transferred to Alaskan waters. The mineral wealth is immense, but can scarcely be said to have been prospected at all.

From four or true mineral revenue of over

From four or nive mines a revenue of over 83.000,000 a year is being drawn. The climate is by no means severe, although the heavy precipitation of moisture causes the mountains to be claif in eternal snow almost to their base, and admits of the formation of

the huge glaciers characteristic of the coun try.

The possibilities of the Territory are immense and would be difficult to overestimate.

Nothing Serious. (From the Epoch,)

Visitor (to hospital nurse)-Any new patients brought in to-day? Nurse-Only a few thumb cases. Visitor—What are thumb cases ? Nurse—People who get their thumbs mashed with alamming of the elevated ratiro ad gates.

plosive Chemicals.

son & Robbins Damaged \$50,000.

The Fire Put Out After Three Hours' of Hard Work.

A few minutes after midnight this morning Watchman Edward Metzinger discovered a fire under full headway in the big storehouse of drugs and chemicals occupied by McKesson & Robbins at 91 and 93 Fulton street, and 80, 82

and 84 Ann street. He rushed into Fulton street and notified Policeman Barrett, of the Oak street station,

who immediately sent in an alarm. Chief Bashman, of the First Battalion, was first to reach the scene, and he turned in a secand and third alarm, which brought Chiefs Bonner and Purroy and their commands to the

The flames were fiercest in 82 Ann street, which was stored with explosive chemicals.

The water tower was utilized in wetting down

the surrounding buildings which were in great Peril.
The firemen had not been long in the building when short, sharp reports, like cannon shots, began to be heard, and it was feared every moment that a gigantic explosion would occur and demolish the building, killing the firemen

inside. Chief Bonner called those men out who were on the laboratory fluors, in positions of most im-

on the laborstory floors, in positions of most imminent danger.

They mounted ladders on the outside and continued to pour water in through the windows. Several special calls for chemical engines and ambulances were sent in, but fortunately there was no need for the simbulance, as no one was nipred.

After the fire was first discovered Watchman Metzinger was missed, and it was rumored about the street that he had rushed back into the building, after giving the alarm, to save something and had been burned. He turned up all right, though.

thing and had been burned. He turned up all right, though.

After three hours hard work the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

The three upper stories of both buildings were gutted, but the grestest ruin was wrought in No. 82 Ann street, where the fire started in the private office of a member of the firm.

An overheated stove and spontaneous combustion are variously ascribed as the origin of the fire.

tion are various, inc.

The greatest damage was caused by the water.

The greatest damage was caused by the water. The greatest damage was caused by the water used to extinguish the flames.

The police estimate the loss at \$50,000 to stock and \$10,000 to the building, but a member of the firm told an Evenino World reporter that this was only a ruess, as no one could say yet just how much the loss would be.

'I think it will exceed \$50,000," he said.

but we are fully insured. We have no idea as to how the fire started.

McKesson & Robbins employ 400 people.

They were all at work to-day, and though business will be hampered for a few days, it will continue as usual.

McKesson & Robbins is one of the cidest drug firms in the country. The capital is enormous, and they carry a stock valued at \$1,000,000.

The members of the firm are Herbert D. Robbins. George C. McKesson, John C. McKesson, ir., William L. Vonnard, William Hull Wickham and Daniel C. Bobbins.

Diamond-Cutting Firm Robbed by a Trusted Employee.

Robert H. Ramsgate and S. Bloy, diamond utters and importers at 10 Maiden lane, are the victims of a particularly mean and ungrateful thief named Louis Verbeck, who robbed them of diamonds valued at \$500 and defrauded their workmen out of about \$300 in

Verbeck came from Antwerp about fifteen nonths ago, and three months later applied to Mr. Ramsgate for employment. He told a sad Its Representatives in Convention at tale of poverty, and his seedy appearance was evidence of the truth of his tale. Pathetically he murmured that he wanted employment more for the sake of his wife and child than himself. and kind-hearted Mr. Ramsgate gave him work

and kind-hearted Mr. Ramagate gave him work as a diamond-cutter.

Verbeck did well, averaging about \$30 a week, and soon began to dress well and affect the manuers of a dude. He lived in good style ou St. Mark's place, Brooklyn.

On Nov. 1. while Mr. Ramagate was in Europe. Verbeck applied to Mr. Bloy for some diamonds to sell on commission, asying he had a customer for \$50 0 worth.

He got them. He would have been given \$3,000 worth just as quickly, as the firm had learned to trust him implicitly.

He got fourteen diamond rings, five diamond scarf-pins, two sets of study and two pairs of diamond earrings.

With these he disappeared, and has not since been seen or heard from. He fled from his home in Brooklyn, but took his wife and family with him.

Verbeck is about 5 feet 11 inches tall, well

him. Verbeck is about 5 feet 11 inches tall, well built, with heavy dark mustache and swarthy features. He dresses well and wears gold eyeriasses. He borrowed about \$300 from his fellow-workmen before he fied. He was last heard of

workmen before he fled. He was last heard of in Philadelphia.

He is very nervous in manner and will start violently at the slightest touch. He is about thirty-five years old and speaks English very

well.
Inspector Byrnes is looking for him, and Mr. Ramegate will give \$100 for information that will lead to his arrest.
It is reported that he has swindled other firms out of diamonds also, and his career is compared to that of young You Gilder's.

RAY ALMOST FREE.

Mrs. Eva Hamilton Puts in No Answer to the Divorce Proceedings.

Robert Ray Hamilton apparently isn't going o have much trouble in getting rid of his wife. Eva, who is now serving out her time for attempted murder in the New Jersey State Prison. The complaint in his action against her for bsolute divorce was served several weeks ago, and as the time has now elapsed within which she might answer, and no answer has appeared. the ex-Assemblyman has plain sailing.

He can now go right ahead and get his decree

He can now go right ahead and get his decree of divorce, and is, even now, practically free from the woman who has dene so much to wreck his life and prospects.

This is somewhat of a surprise to those who are familiar with Mrs. Hamilton's antecedents and character, for when she once got her clutches on a man she was never known to let him go until she had squeezed his purse dry. It was experclediat, in suite of her imprisonment, she would fight the divorce case tooth and nail, and make Hamilton pay dearly for the privilege of setting rid of her.

It is whispered, however, that Mr. Hamilton did not get off so easily as might be imarined, and that ample provision has been made for her when she shall have finished her term of imprisonment at Trenton.

when she shall have finished her term of imprisonment at Trentot.

Whether the case will be tried in open court or before a referee is uncertain, but in all probability the former method of proceeding will be adopted, in view of the new rule recently adopted by the Supreme Court judges in regard to the trial of divorce cases.

Mother Swinton and her son. "Josh" Mann. will, it is said, be witnesses for the plaintiff in this suit, and it was on condition that they should aid him in getting his divorce that the prosecution against them for conspiracy was dropped and they were released from imprisonment last week. ment last week.
With their testimony the evidence will be complete, and Mr. Hamilton can obtain his decree of absolute divorce without any difficulty what-

Day by Mr. Evarts.

in New York.

for Funds.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.] World's Fair for New York. He introduced a bill in the Senate to-day,

providing that the four hundredth celebration. by a World's Fair, of the discovery of America | 1.30 o'clock this morning without having rebe held in New York. After reading the bill Mr. Evarts asked that it be allowed to lie on the table for reference to

The Senstor's action has canted some excite Fair delegates who are stationed in this city.

the proper committee when it should be ap-

Mayor Grant, appreciating the seriousness of the situation, has sent cut a third appeal for funds to the citizens of New York City, urging them to raise the Guarantee Fund to its highest possible limit, stating that as Congress is now session the larger the fund is the better chance New York will have for securing the Fair site.

As an additional impetus he states that the larger the fund the more remote the possibility of any loss to the individual guarantors.

Two large subscriptions are expected within tew days, one of which is from the tobacco | Upon entering it he saw Keller lying upon the trade, who have promised over \$20,000, and floor, face downward, with his feet under the the other from members of the Fire Department, who have succeeded in raising a snug

Up to this morning the total sum subscribed to the Guarantee Fund was \$5, 174,949.

influencing Congress for this city has been

influencing Congress for this city has been frustrated.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Legislative Committee held at the office of Chauncey M. Denew yeaterday the subject was discussed at length.

The meeting was held with closed doors, but the result was made public soon afterwards.

William C. Whitney opposed the pian in vigorous terms. He took the ground that the lobbying methods resorted to by Chicago and St. Lonis were by no means the most effective.

Such a course, he contended, was unbecoming the great metropolis, and, moreover, was an aspersion on Congress, as it would tend to show that they are susceptible to discreditable influences.

The other members of the Committee took part in the discussion, and all practically agreed with Mr. Whitner.
The subject finally terminated by a resolution being offered and adopted as follows:

sonal lobbying, which is not within the scope of the duties of this Committee.

Then the Committee adopted a resolution requesting the Finance Committee to furnish them with a list of all the subscribers to the Guarantee Fund.

The Republican Caucus Committee at Washington have agreed upon a World's Fair Committee, and it is to be composed as follows:

Messrs. Hiscock, of New York, Chairman; Sherman, of Iowa; Hawley, of Connectiont; Wilson, of Lowa (in place of Mr. Hoar); Farwell, of Illinois; Ingalis, of Ranras, and Stantord, of California.

The Democrats are to name six members, three of whom will be Messrs. Voorhees, of Indiana; Eustis, of Louisiana, and Colquitt, of Georgia.

Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 10. - In the Common Council Chamber this morning a large number of delegates were gathered at the opening of the Convention of the American Federation of

At 10 o'clock President Samuel Gompers rapped to order, and a committee was sent to notify the Mayor and Governor that the Conention had assembled.

The entrance of these two officials was the signal for applause, which was renewed as hairman Foster, of the Entertainment Com-Assembly.

Gov. Ames welcomed the delegates to the ommonwealth and in closing his address said: ommonwealth and in closing his address said:

"I believe that you will bear in mind that all elations are reciprocal between capital and abor, and that to shift the centre of power too ar in either direction is but to invite disaster."

At the close of the Governor's address the onvention again loudly applicated.

The Chairman then introduced Mayor Hart, the welcomed the delegates on behalf of the divestor. he welcomed the delegates on behalf of the ity of Boston. After briefly reviewing the labor history, His opportunity

Honor said:

1 trust that your deliberations will be an ionor to this hall, to the city of Boston, whose mests you are, and to our common country.

Frank K. Foster, Chairman of the Joint Reseption Committee of the City and State, then

spoke.

After President Gompers's speech, Gov. Ames rose and, shaking hands with the President, said: "I thank you, on behalf of the people of Massachusetts, for every word you have ut-

tered.
The Governor and Mayor then retired escorted by the committee.
The Convention was invited to take a carriage-ride around the city by Mayor Hart to witness the workings of the Australian ballot-box system in the local election.
The delegates were also invited to inspect the fire-alarm system. fire-alarm system.

TURNED THE HAIR DARK.

Ladies' Blonde Hair Made Brown Through the Use of Medicine.

Dr. Prenties, in the Therapeutic Gazette of this year, has related a remarkable occurrence following the use of jaborandi. The patient was a woman, aged seventy-two, who had snow-white hair for twenty years. For the symptoms of beginning uramia, due to contracted kidney, twenty or thirty minims of extract of jaborandi was prescribed several

times daily.

The drug was taken from October, 1886, to February, 1888. During the Autumn of 1887 the cyebrows were becoming darker, and the hair of the head became also darker in patches. This continued until the patches of hair were quite dark, contrasting with the natural patches of snow-white hair.

The hair did not universally change before her death. In 1881 Dr. Prentus had pub-

The hair did not universally change before her death. In 1831 Dr. Prentiss had published another case of kidney disease, pyelonephrita, treated with pilocarpine. The hair of the patient, a lady aged twenty-five, changed from blonde to black under the influence of the drug. The pilocarpine was administered hypodermically (one-sixth of a grain) twenty-two times in the course of two months. The dose was then increased. In one month after beginning the treatment the hair changed from a light blonde to a chest-nut brown. Four months later it was 'almost a pure black."

It is satisfactory to find that eight years afterwards the hair is again a dark brown.

MAJOR KIPP'S TURN. FIREMEN IN PERIL. WORLD'S FAIR BILL. WAS HE A SUICIDE? COCK-PIT STRIFES.

Raiph Keller's Death.

Mayor Grant Sends Out a Third Appeal | His Death Traceable to No Financial or | Cock-Fighting Can Be Traced Back to Domestic Entanglements.

Mystery surrounds the case of Ralph Keller. Washington, Dec. 10.—Senator Evarta has the insurance agent, who was found in his office made the first move towards securing the in the Stewart Building with a bullet-hole through his temple and a revolver lying loosely in his hand.

Keller died in the Chambers Street Hospital at gained consciousness since he was discovered

yesterday afternoon.

Nobody could be found this morning who heard the shot fired, and the reticence of the dead man's relatives and friends only tends to increase speculation as to how and why he came ment among the Chicago and St. Louis World's to his death. All deny that he had any domestic the pleasure of as many members of the sporting trouble, and the theory that there is a woman in | fraternity as can get to the scene. the case is scoffed at. He was agent for nearly all the principal life

insurance companies, and transacted a great amount of business for them; but his friends deny that there was any suspicion of financial

Indeed, the entire case was involved in cirumstances very peculiar. A boy with a mersage called at his office, room 157. yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. In order to go to Mr. Keller's office it was neces-

boy was directed to the door and he opened it. "The man here is sick," shouted the messen-

sary to pass through the office adjoining. The

The desk was open and strewn with papers. Keller's face was covered with blood. His The idea of sending a delegation of active friends attempted to arouse him, but of no workers to Washington to take steps towards avail. It was thought that the blood came friends attempted to arouse him, but of no

from his ears, nore and mouth.

A boy was sent for an ambulance and Surgeon Hancock responded. Upon reaching Keller's office he discovered that the sick man was unconscious from a bullet wound in the right emple. In the hand under the body the revolver was found. It was a 32-calibre affair, and one chamber had been fired.

The man was removed to the Chambers Street The man was removed to the Chambers Street Hospital. He remained unconscious and died at 1.30 o'clock this morning.

Keiler lived with his wife in the big apartment house at 1.06 East Eighty-first street. Nouody could be found who knew anything of the affair. The lanitor said that he was very regular in his habits, arriving home at 6.30 every evening, and remaining there-unless he went out with his wife.

Mrs. Keller is described as a short, dark woman about thirty-two veras of age. She was said to have gone to her mother's.

The Evening World man called at 128 East Fifty-second street, the home of Mrs. Hirsch, Keller's mother-in-law. The girl who came to the door said the family were all at home but would not see anybody.

A young lawyer, who has an office opposite that of Mr. Keller, said he was a personal friend of the deceased. He had not heard the report of the pistol, but did not doubt that Keller committed suicide.

He denied that there was any domestic trouble or that Keller had been pursued by any woman, but intimated that he had suspicions. What they were he would not say, and he also asked that his name be smitted.

An Evening World reporter called at Chambers Street Hospital. The assistants who saw Keller when he was brought in declined to express any opinion as to how he received his injuries. If it was a suicide, they said, the Coroner would probably so decide.

Dr. Parker, who was seen later, said, that the bullet had gone clear through the right temple, peoetrated the brain and stuck on the other side. He was unable to say, however, whether the shooting had been accidental or intentional. Morris Hirsch, Keller's brother-in-law, called at the office to-day and took charge of his papers. Hospital. He remained unconscious and died

John H. Inman Sued for Millions by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

Two millions and a half of dollars is the sum for which Mr. John H. Inman is asked, through suit in the United States Circuit Court, to draw his check in favor of the Treasurer of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. The officers of that Company, with President Thomas C. mittee, introduced them to the Chairman of the | Platt at their head, profess to believe that Mr. Inman has unduly profited by his connection with the Company to about that amount.

Mr. Inman is largely connected with Southern railway and manufacturing properties. He has for at least ten years exercised great influence in the affairs of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. He was never its President, but he virtually, as is alleged, controlled it. At the annual meeting in April last he was onsted from power, and a Board of Directors who feared not Inman was installed. Then came trouble.

In the declaration filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, it is alleged that in 1886 Mr. Inman and his associates conceived the plan of purchasing for the Company the property of the Pratt Coal and Iron Company at Birmingham, Ala,: that the psyctiations were conducted without the knowledge of a majority of the directors; that Inman and his associates recently obtained options in the Pratt Company's stock, and that when it was sold to the Tennessee Company Inman, as purchaser, bought the property of Inman the seller. That, to carry out the plans, the stock of the Tonnessee Company was increased \$7,000,000, and that the transaction was carried through by Inman by the use of proxies, and that in the deal a large and excessive profit accrued to Inman, at the expense of the stock-holders, whose rights he was expected and bound to protect. Also that he, as is sai agent, loaned the Company large sums at ruinous into a single the company large sums at rainous interest rates.

It is also alleged that Mr. Inman contracted to build a blast furnace for the company for a price near to \$1,000,000, when \$150,000 would have been ample, and that he forced the company to pay him \$100,000 for a release of the contract.

company to pay him \$100,000 for a release of the contract.

All told, it is alleged that Mr. Inman has wrongfully realized \$2,500,000 from his dealings with the Company, and it is sought to compel him to disgorge this amount.

Mr. Inman says, on the contrary, that his conscience is entirely clear; that in his dealings with the company he has done nothing legally or morally wrong. He has made large profits, it is true; but he has taken great risks. He denies that there was anything crooked in the acquisition of the Birmingham property. He says that long before the sale, and with no view to its sale to the Tennessee Company, he had invested \$1,150,000 in the Birmingham property, and that its sale was in all respects legitimate, and had proved very salvantageous to the purchasing company. He will defend the suit to the end.

Mr. Inman is a member of the Cotton Ex-

He Leads "The Evening World" National Battling with Pierce Flames Amid Ex- Formally Introduced to the Senate To- No Solution to the Mystery Surrounding A Popular Sport That Is Secretly but Largely Indulged in.

Col. Ruppert Still May Be Found in The Large Drug House of McKes- Providing for the Fair to Be Held Denials that There Was Any Woman How the Pugnacious Birds Conduct Their Fierca Fights.

the Roman Days.



OCK - FIGHTING is pronounced by its patthorough bred sport now indulged in, and somewhere within easy reach of New York there is a pit of greater or less importance, in which the high - strung. pugnacious birds are tossecto

combat with each other for glery, money and And your thoroughbred sport will drive half

the night, over a rocky road and through a storm to reach the scene of a first-class main. The stamp of disapproval has been put upon cock-fighting by the law within a generation, but the descendants of the gentlemen who used to gather in public pits thirty years ago to see the feathered pugilists do and die, now brave the law and risk their future liberty to see the

Cock-tighting is almost as old as history. The Athenians of old delighted in it, and the main was one of the features of the Roman gala days. when Bome was the most civilized and most cultured of the nations of the earth.

The Romans introduced cock-fighting into England, and it is still a favorite sport with our British cousins, the paraphernalia of an aristocrat being incomplete without the crop of game fowl. It is a prime sport among the Spanish nations.

iomestic fowl for its beauty, strength, courage, industry and yield.

The game bird is tall, strong and trim. It fights because it likes it, and a thoroughbred gamecock never surrenders and never runs away—it dies fighting. The best liked are the brown-rede, black-rede, Dominicks and rede.

Among the most famous patrons of the main in America, and owners of fine coops of game fowl are James Duprey, of Mechanicsville; Dennis Maloney, Rochester; Dennis Kearney, Long Island; William Clacker, Newark; Frank Kelly, Long Island, and James Patterson, John Love, Pattey Beggs, the famons trainer; Pavidson, "old Jonn Hunter," Dennis Mahony and Simon Flaherty, of this city.

An Evening Wonld reporter calling on Jimmie Patterson at his Seventh avenue hostelry, was greeted by the lusty crowing of two roosters confined in separate barrels.

Neither could see the other, but each knew that another was somewhere near, and "another was somewhere near, and "another "must be a rival. Ro each gave forth his challenge in clear, melodious notes.

Mr. Patterson smiled.

"It's the only sport for a gentleman," says he. "I've got sixty cocks around town and I never was licked nor showed down a runaway cock.

"Those two in the barrels are emigrants. gamecock never surrenders and never runs

cock.

Those two in the barrels are emigrants.
They arrived on the Servia. Jimmie McEntan



READY FOR THE PRAY.

gent was on a visit to the 'Old Dart.' He was at Raily Duffin, County Caran, where I was born and lived till I came to America twenty-two years ago, and he was talking to an old man. "He said he knew a man from that town who loved gamecocks. He said it was Jimmie Patterson.

He said he show a man from that town who loved gamecocks. He said it was Jimmie Patterson.

"And at that Mickey Gunn declared that he knew me and my father well, and he got those two birds and made Jimmie bring them to me. They are black-reds—about the best strain—and they were raised by the Earl of Bective, for whom Mickey Gunn works."

Mr. Patterson dropped the birds on the floor and in three seconds they had spread their Elizabethan rufts of bright ted feathers and were hopping around and doing their level best to annihilate each other.

"That bis fellows a 'shake,' said Mr. Patterson. "The average fighting weights are between four and six pounds. When you get over six pounds it's a 'shake."

"That is, a match is made at a stated weight for the birds. They must be matched at from four to six pounds, with, perhaps, give and take an ounce.

"Then, if you fight birds over six pounds in weight it is a shake. You drop what you like into the pit to fight whatever shake the other man drops." Leal this fellow 'Sullivan."

into the pit to fight whatever shake the other man drops.

"I call this fellow 'Sullivan,"

"Cock-fighting is a science, and the sport is surrounded by every safeguard to make it 'fair ani square."

There are twenty-three elaborate rules for the governing of a main, in a code approved by the leading lights in this sport.

A main consists of an oul number of battles, generally eleven or thirteen, letween representatives of two competing coops. There is generally a stake on the main and another on each battle.

erally a stake on the main and another on each battle.

Thus, New York and Long Island are the competing coops in a main of thirteen battles at from four to six pound cocks, give and take an ounce, \$100 on each battle and \$250 to the side winning seven battles.

A circular pit is made 18 feet in diameter and fenced in with a netting 16 feet high. The pit is carpeted and a chalk mark indicates its centre. Another mark is made on each side of this centre mark, one foot away, and the handler must not push his bird across this outer line.

The handlers "heel" the cocks in the pit; that is, put on the steel spurs. And a referee chosen at the pit-side decides all questions of dispute.

It requires not less than three weeks training to prepare a game cock for battle. His weight must be reduced to an exact figure.

To begin with, the cock is thoroughly physicked. Then heis fasted for forty-eight hours, and after that he is deted till the day of the battle. He is feed on cracked corn, bread made by a secret process, hard builed eggs chopped very fine and sherry wine.

By the arrival of the great day Mr. Cock is as hard as a pine knot in every muscle, as pugnacious as a sparrow and slert and active. hy the arms a set the great day air. Cock is as hard as a pine knot in every muscle, as pugnacious as a sparrow and siert and active.

In full dress, a red-black game cock is a thing of beauty, but when he is "delivered" in the pit by his handler "cut out" he is a different

to its sale to the Tennessee Company, he had invested \$1, 150, 000 in the Birmingham property, and that its sale was in all respects legitimate, and had proved very advantageous to the purchasing company. He will defend the suit to the end.

Mr. Inman is a member of the Cotton Exchange, is President of the flichmond and Danchille Richmond and Prospective President of the Richmond and West Point Terminal. He is also a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Black's Horrible Suspicion.

| From the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church | Fifth Avenue Presbyterian | Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church | Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church | Fifth Avenue Presbyterian | Fifth Avenue Pres



But sometimes one of the birds is not so anxious for a fight as he ought to be, and if he persists in only awaiting an attack during the counting of ten ten times, while the other bird shows fight in the fifth and again in the ninth ten conted, then the referee give, the battle to the willing bird and the other is in disgrace.

When the first five tens have been connect, the birds not having showed fight, they are placed breast to breast and beak to beak on the centre mark, and this is done again on the ninth ten.

The handlers must not push, shove, pinch nor squeeze their birds, nor press them against the ground, and the greasing or soaping of a bird or the filling of heels is forbidden.

When one-eyed cocks or "blinkers" are matched against cocks blessed with two eyes, four ounces is considered a fair allowance.

If a cock gets his gaff rastened in the body of his adversary, the landler of the latter must release him and the birds must be delivered again; but after the combatants have been once delivered, a handler must not clean the beak or eyes of his bird by blowing or otherwise.

The fight usually ends in the death of one of the combatants, and trequently the other, though still fighting, is completely used up and dies shortly afterwards.

The steel gaffs penetrate to the vitals, or pierce the arteries in the neck and the birds bleed to death. The blow struck by a game chicken in battle would send the gaff through a man's hand easily.

The end of the battle is announced by the victor in a long, exuntant crow.

Two score of sports make up the average gathering of spectators at a cocking main, and there are fifty road houses and amall hotels in out-of-the-way places about New York where mains are founth without fear of molestation by the officers of the law.

JOHN KNOX IN BROOKLYN

THE EVANGEL OF DISASTER AS PREACHED BY THE TABERNACLE PASTOR.

The destruction of the Brooklyn Tabernacle leaves the most widely known of American preachers at any time since Beech. er's death without a pulpit, says the Philadelphia Times. Dr. Talmage's voice is now heard in appeals for aid in rebuilding. No man has a larger gallery of horrors than

the Tabernacle pastor. At a moment's notice he can marshal in grim array as choice a troop as ever passed from incomparable innocence to incomparable villainy. In this species of portrayal Talmage is unrivalled. Never at a loss for a reef, he can

wreck at a moment's notice the noblest craft that ever sailed the sea. There is no gradual brewing of the storm, no cloud a little bigger than a man's hand, to tell of the tempest that s coming. Disaster tells as quickly as the inexpected tumble from the railroad car, with all sails set and no time to reef a stitch

If destruction is not to be instantaneous, if after the first violent outbreak the gale is allowed to whistle barmlessly through the shouds for a breaking space, it is only that the tempest may be of double fury when it breaks out again—that the respite may make With such elements as these Taimage toys incess antly. After every day of sorrow comes a day of judgment, His morals are written on tombstones. They are erected to the memory of every type. Youth is not spared: leanty affords no protection and social condition to restraint.

tion no restraint.

Something like a cruel glitter is in the preacher's eyes as he ruthlessly treats on human frailties and follies. An erring led is sent from this world to the next with galland wormwood on his lips. He is made to breathe bitterness at a time when he might be sending a word of consolation and farewell to his mother. The lantern throws its vellow light on not the test trace of sentiment, and none of the finer feelings are aroused.

The tragedy provokes a shudder, not a sign of sympathy. To totter on the edge of

sign of sympathy. To totter on the edge of the grave with an ugly sneer at your own fare is not to provoke pity, but to administer a shock. So, when the explosive climax comes, and the whole panorama from the Tabernacie door to the faral fall has been rolled up and lost to sight, the blood which has slightly curdled at the exhibition rises to normal temperature and the congregation normal temperature and the congregation breathes free again.

Look at this picture, bright as a celestial sunbeam: sunbeam:
There is a divine power in the good mother, her face bright with purity, an unselfish love beaming from her eye, a gentleness that by pangs and sufferings and holy anxieties has been mellowing and softening for many a year, uttering itself in every syllable, a dignity that cannot be dethroued, united with the play-fulness that will not be checked, her hand the charm that will instantly take pain out of a child's worst wound, her presence a perpetual benediction, her name our defense when we are tempted, her memory an out-gushing well of tears and congratulation and thanksgiving, her heaven a palm-waving and a coronal. heaven a palm-waving and a coronal

There is a certain rush and whirl even about this. It comes and goes in a sentence, it is crowded, as it were, into one breath. Nothing so much resembles it as a flash of lightning shooting through the darkness. It was preceded by "baleful meteors ominous of war, disaster and death," and it is followed by these fromming words. by these frowning words:

by these frowning words:

There is just as great an influence in the opposite direction in the bad mother, her brow beclouded with ungovernable passion, her eyes flashing with unsanctified fire, her lips the fountain of fretfulness and deprayity, her example a mildew and a blasting, her name a disgrace to coming generations, her memory a signal for bitterest anathema, her eternity a whirlwind and a suffocation and a darkness.

Talmage is the victim of no delivious the Talmage is the victim of no delusion. He is a most productive cause and the effect is an overcrowded temple. He is on a pinnacle in the presence of the crucial test—success.

in the presence of the crucial test—success. No study of his sermons can be more profound than his study of his listeners.

No man of his time alternates comedy and the so developed in the man holds his No man of his time alternates comedy and tragedy so dexterously; no man holds his audience in a stronger grip. He carries pantomime to limits which would frighten conservative clerical minds, and strikes such attitudes as would throw rigid Episcopalians into an epidemic of convulsions. He rushes forward, staggers backward and indulges in contortions never before seen in churches; but they are all deliberately chosen and effective contributions to the one greet and fective contributions to the one great end, and the end is abundantly achieved.

The Way of the World. Maude had complained of some false teeth she'd tought.

Because they cut and ground the old ones yet;
To per the dentist answered. "So they ought.

They cut the ones that are not in their set."

—Hunsey's Weekly.

Ringing Noises In the ears, sometimes a roaring, burning sound, or snepping like the report of a pistol, are caused

by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also re-common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also re-tice that the common disease in the common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also re-blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for catarrh, which it cures by eradicating from the blood the unpurity which causes and promotes this disease.

Try Hood's Sarsuparilla. Sold by all druggists. Sl. six for S5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Levell. Mass.

ACTOR MORRISSEY TELLS A RE. PORTER HOW HE SUFFERED WITH CATARRH.

And How Drs. McCoy and Wildman Made a New Man of Him After Eight Weeks' Treatment. It's an Interesting Story.

stage of Dan Sherman. Everybody has seen or hearder Sherman and Morrissey. This week they are playing a the Central Theatre. Philadelphia. Next week they play at Kernan's in Washington, and the following west they are booked for Kernan's Theatre in Baltimore. they are booked for Kernan's Theatre in Baltimers. Mr. Morrissey's permanent address is 114 Kast 14th st. A reporter had a chat with Dave Morrissey the other day in this city. Mr. Morrissey said: "While playing in Ean Francisco about seven years ago I osught a heavy coid, and I didn's do snything for h, and it ran into caterrit. My lead was always clogged up. I was always away in up the said was a law of the said w hawking up phlegm, and when I used to wake up in the morning I had a duli feeling. I lelt tired and measurement in time when I went on the stage the andience

Many a time when I went on the stage the andisses little dreamed how miserable I folt. Eight weeks age I went to Drs. McCoy and Wildman, of & East 42d et. "From the brest inset that I went there I began to test better, and she result of my eight weeks treatment that I am a well man now. I don't have that dull testing any more in the morning, and I don't feel tired. Drs. McCloy and Wildman have done me a great deal of send. Their treatment of catarrh is certainly wonderful. I know lots of people in my profession who are suffering just as I used to. I tell you catarrh is a terrible thing.



For the next three months Drs. McCoy and Wildmill treat all cases of catarrh for \$5 a month, in ord of demonstrate to the people that the treatment is it out thorough and successful. This includes all mis

DOES THIS APPLY TO YOU?

If it Does, This is How You Can Foretell the Coming of the Trouble. One of the most common and annoying effects of catarrh is a continual dropping in the back part of the throat, which is especially noticed while lying down in bed. Towards evening the nose becomes partially stopped, the voice gets a little busky, and in some cases the throat may feel a little even reinfled up.

A person so affected will drop off to alse p only to walks up atter a shorter or longer teriod by feeling a dropping in its back part of the throat. After passing a wresched night be will awake in the morning not at all refreshed, but feeling more tired than he did previous to going to bed.

bed.

After getting out of bed in the morning hy finds his throat and upper part of the awailow filled with slims and muchs which has collected there by the dropping therein during the night.

The first thing he is called to do is to rid his throat of the muchs, which he does by hawking up the offensive material. In some cases this causes gagging and voniting. The result of all this is a diagnation of the door on breakfast, or a very light one.

DOCTORS McCoy and Wildman, ESTABLISHED 1880. OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CASES SUC-

CESSFULLY TREATED.

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DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE, ONYX CLOCKS.

ALL ADAPTED FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, BEING OF THE LATEST DESIGNS AND AT REASONABLE G. FRANKFIELD & CO., 52 WEST 14TH ST. OPEN EVENING DURING DECEMBER.

HE WAS A "JUDGE" OF CIGARS. How an Alleged Expert Was Fooled on the "Imported" Article.

tell imported from domestic cigars by looking at them, says a writer in Tobacco. I have been tem years in the business, but I never felt equal to making such a boast as that. Some time ago my father was in Washington, and while there was one day talking to three other gentlemen. One of them, after

How often you hear a man say that he can

making a declaration as outlined above, took three imported cigars from his pocket and passed them around for inspection, at the same time saying that no one ever fooled him as to whether a cigar was imported or not.

Meantime his cigars were laid on the table, and my father the cigars were laid on the table, Mesntime his cigars was imported or hot, and my father, watching his opportunity, quietly substituted three of his own domestic cigars, and laid them in the same place.

The conversation soon reverted to the three cigars in question, and the boaster, turning to them, said:

"Now, gentlemen, these cigars are imported, and I'll tell you why," and he theat took them up and went on explaining the various points as to size, shape, color, taste, smell, &c.

As he concluded my father quietly said:

"How much, Mr. Blank, would you be willing to bet that those were imported cigars;"

"Ten dollars," said the expert.

cigars?"

"Ten dollars," said the expert.

"I don't want your money, but I do want to convince you you are wrong," said Mr. P.

"Those are not your imported cigars you have there, those cigars are mine and they are domestic. Here are yours," said the purloiner, as he pulled them out of his pocket.

The "expert's" face turned pale and then red, and he was the picture of confusion. The others roared with laughter and made the discomfited expert "set 'em up" all around.